

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

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Today's Weather

Table with weather forecast for Amman, Aqaba, and Jordan Valley, including overnight and daytime temperatures.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Correction

Due to an oversight the Jordan Times of Monday, Oct. 5, 1981, incorrectly reported on page 1 that all public institutions will be closed from Oct. 8 until Oct. 11. The correct dates of the holiday are Oct. 7 to Oct. 11.

Saudi urges U.N. to act on Fahd Mideast plan

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 5 (R) - Saudi Arabia urged the Security Council today to adopt a resolution based on an eight-point Middle East peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd. Addressing the General Assembly, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal expressed concern at the recently announced strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. He said he deplored the recent aggression against Kuwait referring to the Iranian air raid last week on Kuwaiti oil installations. "A continuation of such aggression will lead the states of the Arab League to apply the joint Arab Defence Agreement," he said. On the Arab-Israeli dispute, he said, numerous U.N. resolutions condemning Israel had been ignored. "We strongly feel that the need at present is not to adopt similar resolutions but rather to combine all these resolutions in a single resolution to be adopted by the Security Council."

Senate committee postpones vote on AWACS deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (A.P.) - U.S. President Ronald Reagan stepped up his fight today for congressional approval of his planned \$8.5 billion Saudi arms deal. But with sentiment running against the proposal the Senate Foreign Relations Committee delayed a preliminary vote. While Mr. Reagan tried to drum up support at a White House luncheon, the committee decided not to vote before Congress starts a week-long recess on Wednesday, meaning that a vote could not come before Oct. 14 at the earliest.

Islamabad warns Kabul on border strafing by MiGs

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 5 (A.P.) - Pakistan formally protested today what it said was the second strafing attack on a southwestern border post by Afghan MiG warplanes and warned of "serious consequences," an official spokesman said. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the foreign ministry and handed a protest note about the Sunday incident, he said. "This was the second strafing incident of our border post in the past one month and (the Afghan charge) was again warned that such incidents could have serious consequences, the responsibility of which would rest on Kabul authorities," the spokesman added.

Begin averts government crisis

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Oct. 5 (R) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin offered a possible government crisis today, promising his ultra-religious ministers to press ahead with vs to tighten up religious observance. Leaders of the extreme religious party, Agudat Yisrael, conferred with Begin today to complain at the government was dragging its feet in executing provisions of an agreement reached with the prime minister when the government was formed last June. Agudat Yisrael's Knesset (parliament) member Shlomo Lornitz told reporters after the 90-minute meeting that Mr. Begin assured us that all provisions of our agreement will be fulfilled, and so there is no problem, and we shall continue our support of the government."



His Majesty King Hussein makes an inspection tour of the work going on at Queen Alia International Airport Monday. (Photo by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black)

King inspects work at Alia airport

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, Oct. 5 - His Majesty King Hussein made an inspection tour this afternoon of the Queen Alia International Airport where he was briefed on the progress of work on the site and assured by Minister of Transport Ali Subeimat that the project, in all its aspects, will be completed by the end of July 1982. During the tour, King Hussein went round the different projects including the terminal building, the two runways, which are almost completely finished, cargo handling areas, catering building and the hangars. The two terminal buildings, the southern one expected to be completed in March and the northern one to be completed later next year, are to be equipped with the latest modern facilities for passenger and baggage handling, while flight information display will be controlled by computer. The catering building will be equipped to produce 10,000 meals a day. The production capacity, with very little modifications, can be increased to 20,000 meals a day. A separate kitchen will provide 2,000 meals a day for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines employees, while the top floor contains facilities for Alia flight crews to rest. Of absorbing interest during the tour was the maintenance hangar which won the European architectural design award for 1981. The European Jury of the Award Sebeme (1981) decided that the metal building was a wonderful work of art and that its architectural design astonishingly combines the classical and the modern in the use of its elements. They furthermore pointed out that it clearly combines simplicity and perfection which makes it a construction of technical superiority. The hangar, was designed by an Austrian company, has a total area of 28,000 square metres as well as a complete workshop. Offers have already been made to build similar hangars in a number of Middle Eastern countries. King Hussein was briefed by Mr. Hashem Taher, under-secretary at the Ministry of Transport and the Queen Alia International Airport manager and by representatives of the two consulting firms, Dar Al-Handasa and Arab Air Services.

The pressing need for the new airport and the inadequacy of the present Amman Airport was highlighted by facts such as the existence of 22 international airlines serving Jordan and 32 expected by 1985 with five million passenger movements and 4,300,000 metric tons of air cargo forecast. The terminal building aprons have recently been extended to accommodate 26 aircraft instead of 19. The airport will be equipped with the most modern and sophisticated equipment to make it usable in the most severe weather conditions. The estimated cost of the project will be around JD 85 million. Some 3,000 engineers and technicians are engaged on this project. A new four-star hotel of 315 rooms at an estimated cost of JD 7.8 million will be constructed within the airport boundary. This will be primarily used by the transit passengers and airline crews. Sufficient water and electrical power will be available for the airport by the end of 1981 with 240 external and 2,000 internal telephone lines installed by the opening date of the airport. Accompanying His Majesty on this tour were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Director General of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan, Minister of Transport Ali Subeimat, Undersecretary of Transport Hashem Taher, Minister of Court Amer Khamash, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Mr. Ghandour, managing director of Arab Air Services and a number of Alia vice-presidents.

JD 12m refinancing for Alia 'Landmark' agreement to be signed today

By Steve Ross Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, Oct. 5 - A JD 12 million loan refinancing agreement to be signed between Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and a syndicate of Jordanian and Jordanian-registered banks on Tuesday represents a "landmark in Jordan," according to a banking official close to the deal. Mr. Munzer Fahoum, assistant general manager of the Arab Bank Limited - the lead manager of the loan syndication - told the Jordan Times today that Alia was one of several Jordanian companies seeking dollar refinancing for their outstanding Eurodollar loans, on which interest is now extremely high -- in some cases reaching 24 per cent. The refinancing of such loans in the Jordanian currency can mean savings of "greater than 30 per cent," he said. The agreement to be signed tomorrow, for a sum to be paid back over a period of seven years at 11 per cent interest, picks up Alia's Eurodollar obligation incurred in the purchase of five Lockheed L-1011 TriStars and one Boeing 747 jet. With Arab Bank Ltd. as lead manager and agent, 11 other banks are participating -- with the full support of the Central Bank of Jordan and a government guarantee. Mr. Fahoum said the deal was a milestone "in more ways than one," the first way being that it is the largest syndicated loan ever in Jordan. The twelve participating banks also make it the most broad-based; and moreover, he said, it is one of the fastest loans ever to be arranged, in Jordan or elsewhere: the syndication took only two weeks to set up. The loan is also the first to be underwritten, rather than finalised, on a "best effort" basis. Arab Bank Ltd., the underwriter, is obliged to come up with the full amount specified, rather than just do its best to arrange the financing. Another unique feature of the agreement, Mr. Fahoum said, is the fact that it is "the first loan whereby participating banks are allowed to rediscount" their outstanding share of the loan with the Central Bank, during the lifetime of the loan. This means that if a bank is unable to come up with any part of its committed financing not yet drawn down, it can turn to the Central Bank for up to half that amount. Noting that Jordanian banks were generally "shy" about availing themselves of services offered by the Central Bank, Mr. Fahoum said, "I hope the banks will avail themselves of this opportunity...the Central Bank ought to be thanked for it."

Mubarak talks of U.S. pledges to do 'all it can' to help allies

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (A.P.) - The United States has promised to do "all it can" to help Egypt and its allies in the Middle East and Africa confront Soviet-inspired designs in the region, Vice-President Hosni Mubarak said today. Mr. Mubarak, speaking to reporters accompanying him home from four days of talks in Washington, said his discussions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and members of the U.S. administration focused on the need for selling advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia, the necessity of helping Sudan militarily, Soviet influence in the Middle East and Africa, and efforts to establish self-rule for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. He returned home earlier today and immediately reported to President Anwar Sadat of his mission, described here as "urgent." Neither made any statement to reporters after their hour-long meeting. "The discussions in the U.S. were very good," Mr. Mubarak said in a briefing to reporters on the plane with him. "The U.S. administration has promised it will do all it can to help its allies in the region. I have sensed a great understanding on their part of the Soviet moves in the region and the designs behind them." He said that in his talks with members of the Reagan administration he emphasised that failure to provide the Saudis with Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) planes would "have lots of repercussions, and would put into question the administration's commitments to its allies" in the region. In the case of Sudan, the Libyan army's role in Chad and recently reported bombings of Sudanese border town villages has sent a shiver of fear in Egypt's southern neighbour. Egypt also has a common defence pact with Sudan, and Mr. Mubarak's mission was to press for speedup of delivery of Redeye anti-aircraft missiles.

Hammadi urges Arabs to resist American policy

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (R) - Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi was quoted today as saying U.S. policy towards the Middle East was not in the interest of Arab causes. Interviewed by the Lebanese daily newspaper An Nahar in New York, where he is attending the United Nations General Assembly, Dr. Hammadi said the United States was strengthening military ties with its friends in the region, such as Israel and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's government. "This military trend, aligned with the Zionist viewpoint, is remarkable and the Arabs must resist it," he said. Dr. Hammadi accused the United States of encouraging Israeli aggression by blocking a security council vote on sanctions against Israel for its raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor last June. He said he had discussed U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation and the U.S. attitude to Israel during a meeting with American Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the United Nations. "I raised with him the suspicions which have developed for us regarding U.S. neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi war and the arrival of American-made weapons in Iran through Israel," Dr. Hammadi said. He said Iraq considered it was not logical that American weapons should arrive in Iran from Israel without the knowledge and approval of the United States.

Khamenei scores 95% votes as executioners claim 129

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Agencies) - The leader of Iran's ruling Islamic Republican Party, Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, has been elected president taking 95 per cent of votes cast, according to final results announced by Tehran Radio today. Hojatoleslam Khamenei, 41, who was wounded in an assassination attempt in June, will become the third president in post-revolutionary Iran and the first cleric to hold the post. Tehran newspaper meanwhile reported that 129 leftist militants, eight of them women, were executed by firing squad earlier today after being convicted of armed rebellion against the government. Total of 1,500 people, mainly leftists, have been shot for political crimes since June. Informed sources in Tehran, contacted by telephone, said five prominent Iranian writers and academics had been arrested 10 days ago and taken to Evin Prison in the capital. All five had served prison sentences under the deposed Shah for their anti-monarchist views, the sources added. Tehran newspapers said those executed today included a son of Ayatollah Ali Golzadeh Ghafari, a member of the Majlis who is in hiding. Ayatollah Ghafari, a supporter of the Mujahedeen guerrilla group, has now lost two sons to the firing squads in the last month.

Baghdad accuses Syria of aiding Iran in Gulf war

BAGHDAD, Oct. 5 (Agencies) - Iraq said today it had "definite proof" that Iranian jets were stationed in Syrian air force bases. The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted Information Minister Latif Jassem as saying the move was "a result of coordination between the two regimes in Syria and Iraq which aims at striking Iraqi targets." Iraq, which has been at war with Iran since last September has repeatedly accused Syria of supplying Iran with arms and last year charged that Syria was allowing Iranian fighter planes to take off from Syria to attack Iraqi positions. Iraq broke relations with both Syria and Libya last November after a series of accusations and counter accusations were exchanged between the three Arab states. Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival factions of the Socialist Arab Baath Party, Syria and Libya have declared open support for Iran in its war against Iraq. Mr. Jassem said the Syrian regime "would bear the consequences of his policy for which it will be held responsible."

Nixon, Ford, Carter, aides back Reagan in proposed Saudi AWACS package

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (R) - The White House said today that former president Jimmy Carter and national security officials of the last six administrations support the sale of radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

The statement came as President Reagan began to mount pressure on a reluctant Congress to pass his plan to sell the five Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) planes. Mr. Reagan was having lunch with about a dozen former presidential national security assistants, defence secretaries and chairmen of the military joint chiefs of staff. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today all of them backed the sale of AWACS to the Saudis and the lunch would "demonstrate to the doubters that there is strong support...going back over six administrations." He said Mr. Reagan had talked by telephone to Mr. Carter and understood that his predecessor also backed the deal which risks being voted down in both the Senate and House of Representatives later this month. Mr. Carter's immediate predecessors, Gerald Ford and Richard Nixon, have publicly endorsed the sale. B'nai Brith lashes at Nixon McNamara, angered several Jewish groups by saying that opposition to the sale was attributed to lobbying by Israel. The New York Times in its Monday edition quoted Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the anti-defamation league of B'nai Brith, as saying Mr. Nixon's remarks were "at best mischievous, at worst mean spirited." In a statement supporting the sale of AWACS to the Saudis, Mr. Nixon said yesterday that "if it were not for the intense opposition," of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and "parts of the American Jewish community, the AWACS sale would go through." Those invited for today's luncheon with Mr. Reagan included Zbigniew Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft, McGeorge Bundy, Walt Rostow, and Gordon Gray. They served as assistants to the president for national security affairs dating back to the administration of Dwight Eisenhower and as recently as that of Jimmy Carter. Four former secretaries of defence, Harold Brown, Elliot Richardson, Melvin Laird, and Robert Macnamara, were also invited, as were three former chairmen of the joint chiefs of staff, Adm. Thomas Moorer, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, and Gen. Maxwell Taylor. "I don't think we've really gone to bat yet," Mr. Reagan said this morning after arriving from Camp David where he was on a short vacation, adding that opponents of the proposal, only recently formalised, have been "propagandising against it for a couple of years." He said Mr. Reagan would also meet key congressmen and lobby vigorously for the sale this week. The president said last week approval of the sale was essential to protect American interests in the oil-producing Gulf region and he pointedly warned Israeli officials, who have strongly opposed the deal, to stay out of U.S. foreign policy-making.

Zionist plan undermines peace, Egyptian foreign minister says

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (R) - Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said today a plan by the World Zionist Organisation (WZO) to build new settlements on the Israeli-occupied West Bank was likely to reduce the chances of peace in the Middle East. He told reporters the WZO should "understand the needs of the region and of Israel for peace." The WZO settlement department, which is responsible for building settlements in Israeli occupied areas, said in Tel Aviv yesterday that it hoped to set up between 12 and 18 new settlements on the occupied West Bank by 1985. This would, the WZO said, increase the Jewish population of the Palestinian land from an estimated 25,000 to 145,000. "This kind of talk is likely to put obstacles in the way of peace," Mr. Ali said. Israel's settlements policy has plagued Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

Genscher calls for Afghan solution, praises Saudi role in Middle East

PEKING, Oct. 5 (A.P.) - Visiting West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called tonight for a political solution to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and said Saudi Arabia was an important country. He made the comments in a toast at a banquet hosted by Chinese Foreign Minister Hu Hua at the Great Hall of the People. Foreign Minister spokesman Karl Paschke told reporters in a briefing that Genscher explained German foreign policy to Mr. Hu Hua. China is alarmed by the tide of anti-Americanism in Europe and in NATO and warns against detente with the Soviet Union. The spokesman said Mr. Genscher explained the European "Venice initiative" calling for a political solution in Afghanistan--a proposal opposed by China. He also explained his ideas about a European-Arab dialogue. "The Afghan people must be free to retain their independence and non-alignment," Mr. Genscher said in remarks prepared for delivery at his banquet toast. "We support the efforts of non-aligned and Islamic states for a political solution," he said. Mr. Genscher said Germany appreciates the eight-point initiative of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd on the Middle East, calling it a "real and constructive suggestion." He said Germany feels that Saudi Arabia can play a "considerable and responsible role" in the Middle East. He said the country is important, not only because of its oil but because of its importance as a stabilising factor in the region. In his banquet speech, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua repeated China's complaints about the Middle East and Afghanistan. "The big and small hegemonists (aggressors) still refuse to withdraw their forces of aggression..." he said. "In order to consolidate their occupation, they still pursue a policy of annihilation of people as they want to further their global strategic positions," he said.

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NATION

Artist depicts women in Arab tales, folk myths

Text and photos By Samira Kawar Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - Twenty-five paintings by Jordanian artist Raja' Abu Ghazaleh are on exhibition at the Jordanian Artists' Association building in Jabal Luweibdeh until Wednesday. The exhibition, entitled "Woman Perceived through Arab Tales and Folk Myths", draws on the rich heritage of ancient Arab epics and folk tales.

"It is not enough that an artist should be a mere painter," Mrs. Abu Ghazaleh told the Jordan Times in an interview. "An artist should reflect his or her own cultural environment, history and heritage," she added.

She said that she had started out by painting graphic scenery, devoting her attention solely to aesthetic considerations. But four years ago, she began to feel an urgent need to give expression to more profound feelings and ideas in her art. "I had arrived at a crossroad," she said. "I realised that I had the choice of continuing to be an 'aesthetic artist', painting representational and graphic art, or of moving on to a new more pro-

found dimension of art that would serve a purpose." Mrs. Abu Ghazaleh favours "committed art" over art for its own sake, and feels that as an Arab woman, she is called upon both to represent and to serve Arab women in her art. Woman figures either prominently or implicitly in every one of the 25 paintings on exhibition, reflecting her place in the Arab psyche and consciousness through her

appearance in folk tales and myths, indicating how women were viewed by the male consciousness as well as by the female consciousness, and providing the artist's own interpretation of the myths themselves.

Form is completely dominated by content in Mrs. Abu Ghazaleh's works. Lines and colours are skillfully manipulated to create a form which will serve to express the idea behind the painting. She uses colours as an integral part of the idea, and as a means of bestowing depth and new dimensions to stimulate the imaginative presentation and interpretation of her mythological ideas and tales.

She has made use of Indian and Persian motifs in her paintings because there are strong Indian and Persian influences on Arab literature, particularly in the Abbasid era, she said. Her blending of line and colour creates the required impressions, feelings and musical movement in her paintings, and embodies the narrative rhythm of the myths and tales informing her work. To reinforce the feel of Arab folk tales, Mrs. Abu Ghazaleh weaves Arab motifs and designs into her paintings, imbuing them with an oriental character and symbolising the organic continuity of the tales themselves, which have become intertwined with the Arab consciousness.

Raja' Abu Ghazaleh's paintings are richly symbolic. In fact, she says that she is a "symbolist" painter. Her interpretation of the Qays and Lubna myth, for example, shows the two protagonists embracing while the moon, Luna, figures as a very large golden disc partially encircling both their heads and filling up the space in between, symbolising the almost "lunatic" state attributed to lovers. Lubna's face portrays Arab beauty and innocence, while Qays' head is incomplete and merges with the body of a white bird with extended wings, symbolising the sublime, romantic quality of their love. His legs are a rich, dark green colour, conveying the rich and selfless giving nature of his love.

Another painting embodies the well-known Arab myth of Zarqa Al Yamamah, an ancient Arab tribeswoman whose incredible long-sightedness allowed her to perceive the cavalry of a raiding enemy tribe long before they were physically perceptible by her fellow tribesmen. She warned her tribe, but they would not believe

her, and as a result, the whole tribe was taken by surprise and vanquished.

The painting embodies Zarqa as a white bird, whose shape is also that of a woman. The very large, blue eye has a piercing glance, and effectively conveys the impression of clear far-sighted vision as well as psychological perceptiveness. The white and blue tones give an impression of purity and clarity of vision and insight, and the theme is reinforced by two small birds on either side of her, with the eyes as their most prominent feature.

The painting of Shahrazad Scheherezade and Shahrayar is one of the most interesting at the exhibition, and effectively illustrates the artist's technique. Shahrazad is the central, imposing figure in the painting, while Shahrayar is squeezed into an almost shapeless, receptive, amorphous lump with a head. He is on a plate placed between Shahrazad's legs, which are clad in powerful, voluptuous red bloomers dating back to the Abbasid dynasty. The flowing, rippling

movement of her veil, the undulations of the rocks and streamlets in the background create the impression of the musical movement of her narrative. One of her arms is powerfully extended as she conjures up her narrative, while the other performs a downward pressing movement, as she almost literally feeds Shahrayar with it - clearly the mistress of the entire situation.

The pink and blue colours which permeate the background provide an appropriate setting for the flight of imagination necessary when relating and listening to the kind of tales narrated by Shahrazad.

A symbol often used by Mrs. Abu Ghazaleh is the Arabian jug which, in addition to reflecting the Arab heritage, also symbolises and is intimately associated with woman in her paintings. The cock often figures in her paintings as well, and denotes male chauvinism.

The theme of conflict between the sexes prevails in many of her paintings, and the discord is underlined by the clash of bright colours and the use of hard lines in shaping faces and objects. A painting entitled "The Giant" shows the face of a woman that seems to have been drawn out of the mouth of a frowning, ugly-faced giant, who still has his eye on her - obviously a reference to the male's way of viewing the female as deriving from him. The woman, on the other hand, has a look of crafty williness on her face. This seems to go unnoticed by the man, who views her from a sidelong perspective, while the woman's face gazes at us straight on. Both her expression and the fish kissing her face as a sign of good fortune and affluence, indicate that she is freer of the man than he realises, or than she allows him to see.

The background, which occupies a substantial part of the painting, is a glaring red colour which is somewhat disturbing to look at, and together with the ugly harshness of the giant's face and the underhanded slyness on the woman's, creates a jarring tone of discord. It amounts to a shout of protest by the artist herself against a situation which she abhors. The veil on the woman's head is a reminder that the idea is taken from old Arab mythology, probably dating back to the Abbasid era.



Qays and Lubna

Paintings in which the artist is able to balance aesthetic and conceptual considerations contain themes of harmony, instead of discord, between the sexes. One such painting is based on the tale of the Arab tribe of Bani Hilal trekking westward to populate north Africa. The supple movement of the white horse blends with the lines and beautiful colours of the many strands and strips engulfing

and surrounding its powerful forelegs and trunk. The final effect is that of harmonious, yet powerful forward movement. The beautiful face of a veiled woman with black Arabian eyes is seen somewhere above the horse's head and towards the back of the painting, indicating the beneficial effect of noble motivation inspired by woman when there is harmony between the sexes.



Bani Bilal goes Westward



The Giant

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION
CHANNEL 5
8:30 Koran
8:45 Cartoons
6:05 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
6:50 Cartoons
7:10 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme
10:20 Bestseller: A town like Alice
11:00 News in Arabic
CHANNEL 6
6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Documentary: Rich World, Poor World
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller: A town like Alice
RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
11:00 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Special Feature
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Top Twenty
18:30 Top Twenty
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Music

VOICE OF AMERICA
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo
PARTURES:
6:30 Paris (AF)
6:30 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Rome
11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
11:50 Cairo
12:00 London
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo (EA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Damascus
18:50 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:30 Bangkok
01:00 Cairo (EA)
AMMAN AIRPORT
NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.
ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Amman
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Dhahran
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:15 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
16:30 Cairo
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:25 London (BA)
17:50 Paris
17:55 Brussels, Geneva
17:45 Frankfurt
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Damascus
23:40 Cairo (EA)
EMERGENCIES
DOCTORS:
Amman: Joseph Inseeb Res. 55638
Hanna Al Halabi Res. 39733
Zarqa: Tareq Hijawi Res. 8545
Irbid: Adwar Al Sbboul Res. 2624
PHARMACIES:
Amman: Al Arabiya Al Kubra 23141
Yacoub 44945
Al Abdali 36121
Dawwesh (-)
Zarqa: Al Hikmah (-)
Irbid: Khazir 3085
TAXIS:
Firas 23427

AL-URDUN
British Council 23050
Basman 56736
Mhyar 44874
Al-Sabah 76748
CULTURAL CENTRES
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666
PRAYER TIMES
Fajr 4:11
hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128
SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening

23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo
PARTURES:
6:30 Paris (AF)
6:30 Beirut
7:00 Aqaba
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Rome
11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
11:50 Cairo
12:00 London
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo (EA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Damascus
18:50 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:30 Bangkok
01:00 Cairo (EA)
AMMAN AIRPORT
NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.
ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Amman
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10:00 Dhahran
10:10 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:40 Cairo (EA)
12:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:15 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
16:30 Cairo
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:25 London (BA)
17:50 Paris
17:55 Brussels, Geneva
17:45 Frankfurt
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
18:30 Rome
19:10 Cairo (EA)
19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Damascus
23:40 Cairo (EA)
EMERGENCIES
DOCTORS:
Amman: Joseph Inseeb Res. 55638
Hanna Al Halabi Res. 39733
Zarqa: Tareq Hijawi Res. 8545
Irbid: Adwar Al Sbboul Res. 2624
PHARMACIES:
Amman: Al Arabiya Al Kubra 23141
Yacoub 44945
Al Abdali 36121
Dawwesh (-)
Zarqa: Al Hikmah (-)
Irbid: Khazir 3085
TAXIS:
Firas 23427

hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128
SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
MUSEUMS
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening

Sunrise 5:33
Dhuhr 11:25
'Asr 2:46
Maghreb 5:16
'Isa 6:38
Syrian pound 57.5/57.9
Iraqi dinar 711.6/718.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1185/1190.6
Egyptian pound 370.3/374.6
Qatari riyal 91.9/92.2
UAE dirham 91.5/91.9
Omani riyal 970.8/975.3
U.S. dollar 610.5/616.7
W. German mark 148.6/150
Swiss franc 176.2/178
Italian lire (for every 100) 27.5/27.7
French franc 59/59.6
Dutch guilder 133.6/135
Swedish crown 60.3/60.9
Belgium franc 88.1/88.9
Japanese yen (for every 100) 146.2/147.6
LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES
Saudi riyal 97.5/98.1
Lebanese pound 73.8/74.5
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdoh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 31111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
FIRST AID, FIRE, POLICE
Fire headquarters 22890
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11
MARKET PRICES
Tomatoes 150 90
Eggplant 220 160
Potatoes (imported) 130 90
Marrow (small) 210 180
Marrow (large) 160 120
Cucumber (small) 230 180
Cucumber (large) 160 130
Peas 350 300
Okra (Green) 350 300
Mouluhiyah 140 100
Hot Green Pepper 200 150
Cabbage 120 90
Onions (dry) 100 70
Garlic 950 800
Yatkin 140 100
Jawafah 220 160
Dates 180 140
Sweet Pepper 160 120
Bananas 260 200
Apples (Green) 250 200
Apples (Red) 230 180
Apples (Golden) 200 150
Apples (Starken) 200 150
Melons 180 120
Water Melons 480 400
Plums (Red) 160 120
Lemons 160 120
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 220 160
Grapes 200 150
Figs 250 150
Peach 600 500
Pears 480 400
Pomegranates 160 120
Cauliflowers 200 150

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AOAS council approves \$3.5m 1982 programme

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — The executive council of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) has approved the AOAS 1982 budget of \$3.5 million and a working plan for 1982, which includes 15 scientific seminars, special training programmes and a training and scholarship programme within the framework of agreements with the Romanian international centre for administrative development.

AOAS Director General Abdullah Al Zo'bi, announcing today the resolutions adopted by the executive council meeting which concluded here last Thursday, said the council approved a working plan for AOAS audiovisual unit for next year, and one for the development of the research and studies centre.

He said that the council had also decided to strengthen cooperation with administrative development organisations in AOAS member countries by having them participate in development plans in the fields of training, research, consultancy, documentation and information.

The council also decided to encourage administrative development institutes, centres and institutions to provide scholarships in their scholastic programmes to train people from other AOAS member states. It decided

to publish a guide of public administration institutes, and to allocate the necessary funds to support a plan for the Arabisation of management in the Arab states of North Africa.

Dr. Za'bi added that the council had decided to urge AOAS member states to participate at a high level in the meetings of the second general scientific conference for Arab administrative development.

Losses from work injuries up threefold in six years

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (J.T.) — Statistics published by the Ministry of Labour today indicated that the total material losses sustained by industrial establishments subject to the ministry's control, as a result of work injury, rose from JD 744,504 in 1974 to JD 2,626,956 in 1980.

The statistical bulletin also noted that the number of workers employed by these companies rose from 45,000 in 1974 to 93,541 last year.



Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran addresses a press conference on the university's plans and programmes on Monday (Petra photo)

Sri Lanka aide sees Sharif, Zaben

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif today received Sri Lanka Communications Minister Mohammad Hanafi, who is also in charge of Islamic affairs in his country.

During the meeting, Mr. Hanafi briefed Mr. Sharif on the conditions of the Islamic community in Sri Lanka, and efforts being made by the government of his country to establish mosques and religious schools. He asked that Jordan participate in these efforts.

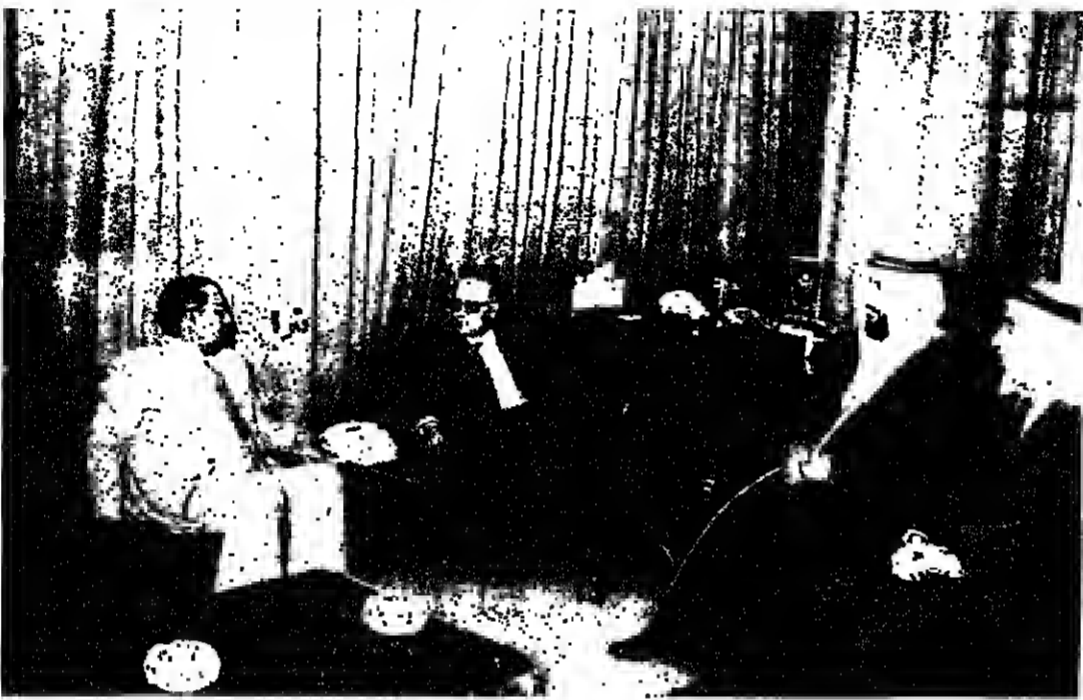
Mr. Sharif briefed his guest on the efforts of the Jordanian Awqaf Ministry to support the steadfastness of the Arab residents of the occupied Arab territories. He also acquainted him with the violation of the sanctity of Islamic holy places by the

Israeli occupation authorities.

Mr. Sharif approved the allocation of scholarships for Muslim students from Sri Lanka to study in Jordan, and a proposal to send sets of the Koran and Islamic books to religious institutes there.

Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben also received Mr. Hanafi at his office today. The two ministers reviewed existing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of postal and telephone services, and discussed means of developing this cooperation.

Dr. Zaben and Mr. Hanafi expressed their countries' readiness to strengthen and boost this cooperation in the service of their peoples.



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif receives Sri Lankan Minister of Communications and Islamic Affairs Mohammad Hanafi on Monday (Petra photo)

NCC discusses proposals, hears replies

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) held a session this morning under Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet ministers.

At the beginning of the session, NCC Member Anwar Al Shuboul condemned the recent Iranian attack on Kuwaiti oil installations. He also praised Jordan's stand in supporting fraternal Iraq and its people, since the beginning of the Iranian aggression on the Arab Nation.

The NCC then discussed several items on its agenda, and referred a bill amending the Zakat Fund law of 1981 to the legal committee for study.

The council heard the government's answers to inquiries and proposals submitted by several NCC members on the prices of drugs, to the effect that the government reviews drug prices every time there is a change in foreign exchange rates of no less than three per cent for three months. The profit being made by drug wholesalers is no more than 15 per

cent, and by pharmacies no more than 30 per cent, the reply said.

The government also replied to the proposals of several members on the control of tourism companies and offices, the establishment of consumer markets to serve citizens and transport fares, particularly those of airport taxis.

The NCC also referred several proposals submitted by its members to the government. These dealt with creating a special housing fund for the civil servants; the construction of several bridges and tunnels to connect sections of the capital and relieve traffic congestion; the establishment of a judicial institute to train judges; greater attention to Islamic architecture; measures to protect large economic institutions and establishments, and more control of residential areas, with fines for

those who throw rubbish in streets.

The NCC welcomed a social reform document drawn up by the people of Salt, and proposed that a special committee study it in order to circulate it throughout the country.

The council also approved an amendment to the Engineers' Association law of 1981, and a bill ratifying the fourth energy project agreement between the World Bank and the Jordan Electricity Authority.

The joint NCC economic and legal committees also reported on their decisions concerning a draft law on the greater projects institution. A detailed discussion took place on the bill, and it was decided to return the draft to the committee for review and reformulation.

Yarmouk University president announces administrative shuffle

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

IRBID, Oct. 5 — A big jump in the number of students attending Yarmouk University this academic year has prompted the university to reshuffle the present administrative system, Dr. Adnan Badran, the university's president, said today.

"A dynamic institution is one that conducts a continual self-

evaluation of its activities in order for it to develop," Dr. Badran told a press conference this morning. And that, he said, is what Yarmouk University is doing.

According to the changes, Yarmouk University faculties will be decentralised in terms of operations, but centralised in legislation. The new plan also calls for dividing the faculty of arts and sciences into three sub-faculties.

The first sub-faculty, devoted to science, includes the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, statistics, computer sciences and earth and environmental studies.

"Each of these departments has a director and an administrative board," Dr. Badran said. He added that the chemistry department is attached, is mainly concerned with higher studies.

The department of earth and environmental studies is new at Yarmouk University, and is concerned with disciplines such as hydrology, petrology, meteorology, geology, mineralogy and ecology.

The second sub-faculty is that of arts and social and human sciences. It includes the departments of Arabic language and literature, English language and literature and human and social sciences—embodying sociology, philosophy and logic, history, Islamic studies, psychology, archaeology and political sciences. Also included are departments of education, physical education, journalism and mass communications and fine arts.

"We are considering transforming the education department into a faculty, since it serves the whole educational sector," Dr. Badran said.

The third sub-faculty is that of economics and administrative sciences. It includes the departments of economics, law, business administration, public administration, accounting and finance, monetary sciences and finance, industrial management and hotel, restaurant and hospital management.

"These departments have

attracted quite a lot of students, despite their 80 per cent examination average requirements for admission," Dr. Badran said.

Dr. Badran also stressed the importance and continued growth of the university's faculty of engineering, which includes the departments of architecture, environmental and urban planning, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. "These departments offer master's degrees," he said, noting that it is "something uncommon" that a faculty would offer both undergraduate and graduate studies simultaneously. He added that with the expansion of the faculty of engineering, more students are being attracted, particularly women, who often choose architecture as their major field.

Another growing faculty at Yarmouk University is that of medical science, which includes pharmacy, public medicine and paramedics. "We intend to keep these departments as they are, and will put off the opening of the departments of dental medicine and nursing until the inauguration of the new buildings of the new university campus," Dr. Badran said.

Dr. Badran also affirmed the importance of the continuing education and extension service programmes offered by the university. These call for more interaction between the university and the community to promote development.

The designs of the university's new campus are now complete, having taken five years to draw up, Dr. Badran said. He said tenders for the construction of the engineering building will be invited in one month, as will tenders for the public service buildings.

Tenders for the faculty of medical sciences and the university hospital will be floated after six months, and those for other university construction jobs will be announced one year from now.

New acceptances for this academic year at Yarmouk University totalled 3,400 bringing the total student body to 8,500.

Australia to donate \$1m to UNRWA during 1982

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (J.T.) — The government of Australia has decided to contribute \$70,000 Australian dollars (about \$1 million) to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in 1982. UNRWA announced here today. This represents a 75 per cent increase over Australia's 1981 contribution to the agency, according to an agency statement.

The Australian announcement, it said, was in Vienna by Australia's ambassador to Austria

and permanent representative to the international organisations in Vienna, Mr. Duncan Campbell. Between 1950, when UNRWA began operations and the end of 1981, Australia has contributed more than \$8.4 million to UNRWA.

UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to those eligible among the 1.88 million registered Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Tunisian aide departs

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — Tunisian Minister of Administrative Reform Al Maziri Shuqair left Amman today after a five-day visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Mr. Shuqair also met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and a number of high-ranking officials to discuss the current situation in the region and relations between Jordan and Tunisia.

In a statement on departure, Mr. Shuqair said that his visit to Jordan had enabled him to get

acquainted with Jordan's achievements in various spheres. He added that bilateral relations are strong and developing, and that efforts are being exerted to increase economic and cultural exchange and to activate the exchange of trade, manpower and expertise. He explained that a number of Tunisian experts will come to work in Jordan to order to boost cooperation between the two countries.

He was seen off at the airport by Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Hikmat Al Saket, Tunisian Ambassador in Amman Mohammad Abbas and members of the Tunisian embassy's staff.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

N. Yemen aide visits CAEU

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — North Yemen Minister of Economy Muhammad Al Shawkat, who is also his country's permanent representative at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), arrived in Amman from Baghdad today en route to his country. Mr. Shawkat visited the headquarters of the CAEU met with Dr. Lakhr Qaddour, its secretary general. They reviewed preparations for the forthcoming session of the ministerial council of CAEU member states, which will be held in Amman on December, and subjects on the session's agenda.

ALESCO calls meeting on culture

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — The Arab League for Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO) has called for a constituent meeting to plan for international cooperation to develop Arab and Islamic culture on Nov. 10. ALESCO has sent invitations to several Arab personalities to participate in the meeting as constituent members. The aim of the meeting is to study the conditions of the Arabic language and Arab and Islamic culture, and to discuss ways and means of developing and publishing them outside the Arab World. A board of trustees will also be chosen during the meeting, to draw up a policy of international cooperation to develop Arab and Islamic culture abroad. The meeting is the first of its kind in this decade among intellectuals and those interested in the issues of Arab culture, and the participants will study how to promote and finance the spread of Arab and Islamic culture abroad.

Airport tourist office opens soon

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (J.T.) — The tourist reception office at Amman Airport will begin its services at the beginning of next month. The office was established by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in cooperation with the hotel owners' association, the association of travel and tourism agents and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Tourist police will also help at this office. The office will supply tourist groups with all the facilities they need such as hotel reservation services, tourist maps, names of restaurants and any other useful information.

Eight to pay JD 60

AMMAN, Oct. 5 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced eight merchants to pay fines of JD 60 each for violation of Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today approved the sentences.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The British Council presents "Women in Love," starring Glenda Jackson, at 8 p.m. No admittance to persons under 18 years of age.

Painting exhibition

* University of Jordan presents an exhibition of Aemrican art.

Choir singing

* At the YWCA, Jabel Amman, at 7:30 p.m. For information, call tel. 41793, 41119

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!

NEW YORK

125*
DINAR

ONE WAY

180*
DINAR

ROUND TRIP

with a Minimum stay of ten days and a maximum of three months.

* This fare is applicable between the 10th of Oct. and 15th of Nov. 1981. Travel must be on the Saturday flight only. Book soon as seats are limited. Return travel could be on any flight.



There is no faster and more convenient way to travel to the United States than on Alia's Boeing 747. Alia offers the only same plane direct air service between Amman and New York. To avoid changing planes and long waits at unfamiliar airports fly the Royal connection 5 times a week to arrive New York just in time for dinner.

Next time you fly to the United States, think Alia, and fly Alia.

For information and reservation please call on Alia or your travel agent.

Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline



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The Salt Magna Carta

By Salim T. Abdo

Salt is a prominent city in Jordan. It is ancient relative to the Kingdom, and is characterised by both its structure and people. Some of the finest men in Jordan today come from Salt.

But Jordanians love to refer jokingly to the people who come from or belong to it. Saltis, in more forms than one and whenever it is expedient to do so.

Justifiably or not, Jordanians consider Saltis to have a high degree of hard-headedness, and some go as far as portraying them as naive.

Jokes are often cracked to depict such diffident feelings about Saltis. As many as several (jokes) had been springing up throughout the country.

In one joke, one person asks why Saltis hang jeans on their TV sets; and somebody would answer: "So that they could watch a cowboy movie when there is not one showing on television."

Among many other and similar ones, the jokes represent a trend in the country to take off Saltis who actually laugh wholeheartedly at them, and probably invent new ones themselves.

It is history

During the rule of the Ottoman Empire, which lasted for 400 years over the Arab region, Salt was an important city on the East Bank of the Jordan River (modern Amman was virtually unknown then) with direct and frequent links to another important city on the West Bank, Nablus.

Before Transjordan came to be known as such in the 1920s, Saltis must have felt their city an autonomous sheikhdom. This feeling might have arisen out of a number of considerations of Salt's reality at the time: Near self-sufficiency in basic commodities and local needs; "strategic" geographical location, since it was on the road to Palestine; the laxity of the Ottoman rule and, consequently, of its grip on Salt; and perhaps because of strong Salti leadership in a close-knit society at the time.

It is therefore understandable that Saltis up to the present day still hold independent mentalities; so independent actually that their Jordanian compatriots can, justifiably or not, call them hard-headed. Given the much less important role Salt is playing today, Jordanians can even crack jokes about their mentalities -- or "naivete".

But judging by what Saltis have been canvassing to do recently, they are, it seems,

preparing for a speedy comeback. This will be done, it is envisaged, through playing a leading role in drawing and reshaping social guidelines to modern life in Jordan, or at least to suit their own new lives in their ancient castle.

It must be admitted that many of the social habits in Jordan today are not healthily compatible with those required for a modern social life.

For a young couple to get married nowadays, they have to go through such a complexity of existing social habits (and chores) that they may easily end up penniless, to say the least, the moment their wedding ceremony is over.

The bridegroom would have paid a considerable amount of his savings (or borrowings) towards the dowry demanded by his bride's family. The dowry may vary from one family to another -- some would even waive it -- but the habit still looms large, and can be pretty costly sometimes.

The groom would have also had to rent his own place and furnish it well enough for the bride's family to give their consent to their daughter to move in. Failing this, and an ostentatious celebration of the big day to go with it, the groom might never see his bride-to-be again.

Costly and outmoded social habits like the ones mentioned above do not just apply to weddings. They are there when death comes too.

The family (or rather the extended family) of the deceased have to cope with certain formalities like accepting other friendly families' invitations to *manasaf* (singular *manasaf*; the popular Jordanian dish). These "mass" invitations drag on for quite a while, after the deceased has long gone. And when members of the other families die, they (the family of the deceased) get invited back to one another's *manasaf* -- a process which has no end in sight and which can be not only costly but also troublesome and noisy at best.

Then there is the social habit of visiting the dead on every possible occasion and giving outswears at the graves by each individual family of the dead, among many more of the old, never-dying social habits.

The comeback

The heralded Salti resurgence is all about moving in front, and taking the lead, to change these outmoded habits.

Under the umbrella of the Salt Philanthropic Society, which is considered by many to

be the local "politburo" and principal guide of social life in Salt since its executive committee comprises all tribal and family chiefs of the city, the Saltis recently called a public meeting for the sole purpose of discussing current social habits in light of their compatibility with modern living.

The verdict was unanimous. All were in favour of uprooting habits that are incompatible with what has come to be known as modern, urban living. Included in this category are the social habits that are mentioned above as well as a host of others.

Arabic dailies of Jordan have lately been carrying advertisements from a majority of Salti families -- even those who presently live outside the city -- commending the move and pledging full support for it.

Despite the fact that some people have been saying privately that the move is doomed to failure, since the leaders who are calling for this social change may themselves resist it when it comes to marrying their own sons and daughters and burying their own dead, the signs that this social change will come about, albeit slowly, are indeed encouraging.

Whether the rest of the country will heed the Salti move and follow suit in their own areas is also open to question. The positive sign here, indicating perhaps that Jordanians may be taking the move seriously, is the absence of a new wave of jokes taking off what the Saltis have been planning to do. More importantly, His Majesty the King himself blessed the move and vowed support for it when he visited Salt a few days ago and met with its citizens, saying that he hoped the move would stretch to other parts of the country as well. The prime minister had earlier announced similar feelings about the move too.

If progress shows during the coming months (or years), Saltis, or indeed Jordanians as such, may want to expand on this new outlook, for there are many areas in which we would find room for improvement and change in all walks of life, e.g. our driving habits, TV programmes, educational trends, among many others.

Some people no doubt believe that no society is averse to change providing that the change comes out of a certain need to effect it and from the roots of the incumbent society itself. It now remains to be seen whether the Salti case will pioneer such a change throughout Jordan.

POLITICAL HORIZON

Jordan and Camp David

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

THE CAMP DAVID accords, especially the one entitled, "a framework for peace in the Middle East" are of momentous importance. Their import derives from the fact that one superpower, namely the United States, and one major Arab country, namely Egypt, have affixed their signatures to them. This is so, not withstanding the negative reaction of other powers in the world or at the regional level.

The parties most concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, namely the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, were not invited to participate in the negotiations leading to the signing of the accords nor were they consulted at any stage during the process.

Since the accords touched and continue to touch on the destiny of both, their reaction seems to have been pertinent and worth considering. And while both lack the means to change effectively the course of events on the international or even on the regional level, what they did was to become a focal point spearheading the general Arab and Islamic rejection and condemnation of these accords.

While cautious, Jordan's reaction was immediate. Few days after the signing of the accords King Hussein sent a number of questions to the American administration soliciting further clarifications and details concerning the final outcome of the solution of the Palestine problem as well as

testing the American commitment towards a just solution. In the King's questions he wanted to know the geographical definition of the West Bank; the question of Arab Jerusalem; the question of sovereignty of the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem; the question of security, but not according to the Israeli definition alone; the question of the self-governing authority; its duties, responsibilities and real status; the refugee question with all its implications; and finally how free are the Palestinians in participating in the process of self-determination.

These were the questions asked of the United States by King Hussein on behalf of the Jordanian government.

Every one of the fourteen questions was answered; yet at the same time not answered at all. The American replies showed the extent of the firm American commitment to Israel. That much was clear. On every other question, with hardly any exception, the replies were couched in diplomatic jargon giving double meaning to every word.

The spirit of the American replies was that every shred of Arab rights was left for the process of negotiations between Israel and the concerned parties. Everything on the Arab side was left pending the outcome of negotiations. The Arabs were to enter the negotiations with no prior con-

ditions whatsoever, while Israel was free to declare conditions.

The United States can not be unaware of the balance of power within the region, particularly in view of its commitment to Israel. Neither can it also be unaware that under such circumstances there will be no real negotiations but only taking from one side to the other.

Jordan's reaction has been that the accords were a result from United Nations Resolution 242 of 1967, that the accords lacked the moral force of Resolution 242, and that the accords were at best and guano on every issue dealt with Arab rights and claim Jordan felt no moral or legal commitment towards, an agreement to which it was not even a party; and in agreement that did not provide for a comprehensive and just solution including total withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank and Gaza and the recognition of Arab sovereignty over the areas including Arab Jerusalem. Jordan objects even further since the accords did not specify clearly the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Nevertheless Jordan's rejection of the Camp David accords, while backed by her and forethought, did not close all doors to frank discussion and considerate debate for has always adopted balance and moderate approach in its international dealings.

Likud or not

THE ISRAELI Likud government of Mr. Menachem Begin has survived numerous political crises during its tenure, the most serious being the one which nearly led to its downfall early this year. Each time the government was faced with collapse, and after this summer's hairsplitting elections, the wily Mr. Begin managed to keep the ball rolling through fancy footwork -- by means of concessions, seeming concessions, horse-dealing or last-minute pleading behind closed doors.

As a result, the tortuous, meandering course that the Zionist ship of state has had to pursue at times gives the impression of a vessel caught in the doldrums, assailed by capricious, gale-force crosswinds or simply piloted by a maniac -- and the last is not far from the truth.

Mr. Begin's latest success at avoiding a government crisis -- through soothing the fears of the fanatic Agudat Yisrael party -- strengthens this impression of a coalition just barely lurching along. The previous crises were caused by the conflicting demands of teachers starved by an economy run wild: a finance ministry trying to control that chaos; a defence ministry voracious for more instruments of death, and those who think Israel has stood for oppression and self-aggrandisement long enough. But now we see a "government" which, because the loss of two or three votes would send it the way of the dinosaur, is forced to crawl and submit to the demands of a bunch of extremists who think Jehovah will strike them dead if a group of American tourists arrives in the country on a Saturday.

The effects of concessions to these radicals on the more "liberal" members of Mr. Begin's coalition remain to be seen; he'll cross that bridge when he comes to it. But, like it or not, he must at least appear to submit to extremists' demands when the withdrawal of their votes looms -- votes at which he will still be clutching like straws when his ship is going down.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

"Rights sought are never lost"

AL RA'I: Mutual love has brought the leader and the sons of his Jordanian family together. His Majesty's speech to his people in Karak yesterday faithfully expressed his pride in them. His Majesty told the people that "you have rights, and rights sought are never lost."

The pure blood which was sacrificed in Palestine, for Jerusalem and Al Aqsa mosque bears witness that under the leadership of His Majesty Jordan will continue to seek its rights and remain relentless in confronting the enemy no matter how great the challenge and the sacrifice.

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein was received with all the love the Karak citizens bear in their hearts. His Majesty addressed his people saying that we will eventually obtain our rights as long as we persist in seeking them. He stressed that the homeland is ours and nothing will change this fact.

Our Arab countries were invaded by many a conqueror. The invaders were driven out leaving some traces behind. Our grandfathers protected the homeland and sacrificed their souls and blood in its defence. The enemy is still proceeding with its provocative practices in Jerusalem and in every spot of our sacred occupied lands. It is planning to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, disregarding all the laws and traditions of humanity and the world. Retaliation might not come soon but, God willing, it will come by our efforts.

Only when it is late

COLUMNIST Tareq Masarwah in Al Ra'i today: What former U.S. President Richard Nixon said about the illegal influence practised by Zionism in the United States is absolutely correct. The weakness in what he said is that it comes from him personally.

We heard of the opinions of Richard Nixon his Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Brzezinski, and wonder why they do not give their frank opinion about the Zionist political mafia except after leaving office.

Richard Nixon, who talked about the illegal influence of Zionism on the U.S. Congress and administration, was the keenest of the U.S. presidents to support the Israeli military machine. Spiro Agnew who was supported by the Zionist lobby and who, after leaving office, began to visit Arab oil states has come to realise the danger to U.S. interests of the Zionist influence. Brzezinski, who now preaches the importance of PLO's role in any Middle East settlement, was the author of the famous statement "bye, bye PLO"; he was the keenest to encourage Israel to attack the PLO in Lebanon, to destroy Lebanon in order to destroy the PLO.

One talks with British politicians and wonders at their discovery of the danger of the Israeli aggressive and expansionist trend. This comes after half a century of the British conspiring to create the aggressive and expansionist Israeli entity. One also talks with French politicians, particularly the Socialist ones, and hears wonderful talk. But when you bring up the role the French Socialist can play, your French speaker begins shrugging his shoulders because the French policy has become part of a European policy.

We hear from former presidents, former politicians and former superpowers and wonder why people discover what is right only when it is late.



From the International Herald Tribune

'Saudis deserve better

By Suleiman A. Sulaim

The writer is minister of commerce in Saudi Arabia. This article appeared recently in the Washington Post.

COMMERCE and commercial concerns are my areas of expertise; my knowledge of the technological complexities of radar planes and military equipment is no greater than any well-read American's. From a purely commercial point of view, there are those who argue that Saudi Arabia would get more for her investment if she bought British Nimrods. Our political and military leadership, however, decided that the AWACS system would be best suited to providing us with essential advance warning we need to guarantee that our planes can respond quickly and accurately to enemy attacks on our strategic installations, particularly the oil complex in the Eastern Province.

Now, however, what had been a straightforward assessment of Saudi Arabia's military needs by our leaders, with the advice of their American counterparts, has become an unfortunate controversy that focuses not on American national and security interests, nor on Saudi Arabian

everybody will feel just the way the late Vince Lombardi described his feelings after a Redskins tie: like kissing your sister.

It is the focus of this present controversy, as well as its existence, that will be remembered long after the planes are paid for and delivered. One has to keep in mind that there is much more involved in the controversy than the relative technological sophistication of the Boeing 707s with their electronic gadgetry that belongs to the '60s.

The issues at stake here are our bilateral relationship with the United States, America's strategic posture in the Middle East, and the grip of the Israeli lobby on America's ability to act in its own interest.

When we Saudis reflect on the developing debate over the AWACS, we cannot fail to see the contrast between the way the United States treats Israel and the way we are treated. Nor can we help seeing the irony in the eagerness to provide Israel with whatever she demands -- often at the expense of American taxpayers -- while getting approval of Saudi Arabia's requests, completely paid for by our government, is like pulling teeth.

The AWACS are being opposed on the basis of an imagined threat to Israel. Yet when Mr. Begin actually violates the air space of others, bombing Beirut and Baghdad, and violates his country's agreement with the United States on the use of American weapons, all he gets is a slap on the wrist. So much for the long-promised evenhanded policy in the Middle East.

When we look at this inequity, we cannot fail to compare the complexities involved in dealing with the United States and the ease with which we can deal with European powers on matters political and military. When the French president visits us by the end of this month, and when our crown prince visits Britain, we will not be looking for soft shoulders to cry on. Most probably, impetus will be given to an already existing trend toward diversification of our relations with the big powers.

This process was started in the mid-70s as a result of such restrictive American legislation as the anti-boycott law, the antitrust laws and the tax laws relating to Americans working abroad -- and was helped by Japanese and European salesmanship and receptiveness to our requests.

What is needed is a careful watch on this "everyday" aspect of our relationship, not a constant monitoring of our political leaders for a sudden and "radical" reaction in case the AWACS sale doesn't go through.

The present state of affairs of our bilateral relationship is complicated by, first, the fringe gain a tangible movement to resolving the Palestinian situation, and second, by what increasingly appears to be an invincible lobby in the United States.

We have seen a great number of U.S. senators and congressmen express their opposition to the AWACS sale even before administration has presented the case. This does not merely mean the power of the Israeli lobby that is being brought to the open -- a development for both the Arab and American relations. It also means that we Saudis are being granted by those who have eyes on their own political with little regard for what we receive as the larger interests of the United States and its friends.

So the question becomes Saudi Arabia, as a result of the AWACS controversy, could be blamed whenever she receives a promise from an American administration; does she need to get such a promise cleared with Mr. Begin, or whose

"...Saudis are being taken for granted those who have their own political gain with little regard what we perceive the larger interests the United States and its friends."

Israel's current leader, in any guarantee a fair hearing?

Saudi Arabia has proven friendship with the United States in different areas and at the critical of times; we are proud for more oil than necessary finance our development; we conducted our investments most responsible manner to support the American cause; we have helped reorient regimes in the area to a pro-Western posture; we counseled caution to neighbours, including the Palestinians.

Those of us who have valued this friendship are with the current debate with concern. Whether or not the AWACS sale is approved, we have to provide answers to pointed questions and to eyebrows about our American connection. After 50 years of constructive partnership with the United States, we Saudis ourselves today at a loss to

Handwritten Arabic text: "سأنا من الله"

كلنا من اجل

MALARIA: Who is to blame

By Lloyd Timberlake

LONDON—Two U.N. agencies share the blame for the current resurgence of malaria in Central America and India.

Both the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for many years played down the link between the use of pesticides in agriculture and the growing pesticide resistance of malaria-carrying mosquitoes. They did so largely due to influence by the international pesticide industry.

This is the conclusion, not of some radical newsletter, but of a report published by the authoritative British Scientific Journal Nature on Sept. 17.

Both the WHO and FAO firmly denied that their programmes were wrongly influenced by the pesticide manufacturers.

A few decades ago the battle against malaria appeared to be won. Over the 1952-62 decade, Indian health workers following WHO guidelines reduced cases from 100 million to 50,000 million. In Sri Lanka annual cases were cut from three million to less than 25. But by the 1970s, five million people in India were infected and two million in Sri Lanka. In 1977-78 there were 800 million malaria infections annually worldwide and some 1.2 million deaths.

Originally, WHO had a "Malaria Eradication Division". As the goal of eradication became more distant, WHO had to change the name in 1973 to "Division of Malaria and other parasitic Diseases". Its programme was based mainly on spraying DDT and other insecticides and on treating cases with anti-malarial drugs.

WHO had conclusive evidence as early as 1953 that the malaria-carrying *Anopheles* mosquito quickly becomes resistant to these insecticides, but was reluctant to deal with the problem, according to the report's authors, George Chapin and Robert Waserstrom of Columbia University's Division of Sociomedical Sciences in New York.

As malaria incidence fell, Asian and Latin American landowners seeking the profits to be made in cotton, tobacco and the new high-yielding rice varieties, expanded into the areas cleared of the disease. They sprayed DDT to protect their crops. This spraying produced not only agricultural pests resistant to insecticides, but resistant *Anopheles* mosquitoes as well.

As resistance in pests increased, crops required more pesticides. DDT consumption grew three-fold over 1970-77 in El Salvador, and DDT imports rose almost 19-fold in Nicaragua over 1974-79. Central American cotton fields are now being sprayed up to 50 times per year, as against eight or nine times a decade ago. "Correlating the use of DDT in

El Salvador with renewed malaria transmission, it can be estimated that at current rates each kilo of insecticide added to the environment will generate 105 new cases of malaria," Nature said.

Meanwhile, U.S. farmers were facing similar problems of increased pesticide resistance among pests of cotton, tobacco and rice. Experts came up with something called "integrated pest management systems", by which crops are only sprayed at key points in their growth cycles and biological controls, such as natural predators of the pests, are used. "Thus many growers west of the Mississippi now spray their fields only seven or eight times each season instead of 25 to 30," Nature said.

Why did the U.N. agencies not recommend a similar approach in the Third World?

According to Nature, FAO in the past got most of its advice on insecticide usage from the insecticide industry and its trade association called GIFAP (Groupement International des Associations Nationales de Pesticides). This group "worked directly with U.N. technicians through a FAO bureau known as the Industry Cooperative Programme (ICP)", the journal said.

"High-level officials in WHO and FAO, who share the (pesticide) industry's views on many major issues, invited GIFAP to play an active part in agency 'consultations' and other internal meetings," Nature said.

At a key 1975 meeting in Rome, which recommended more "safe and efficient" use of pesticides rather than integrated management systems, "no fewer

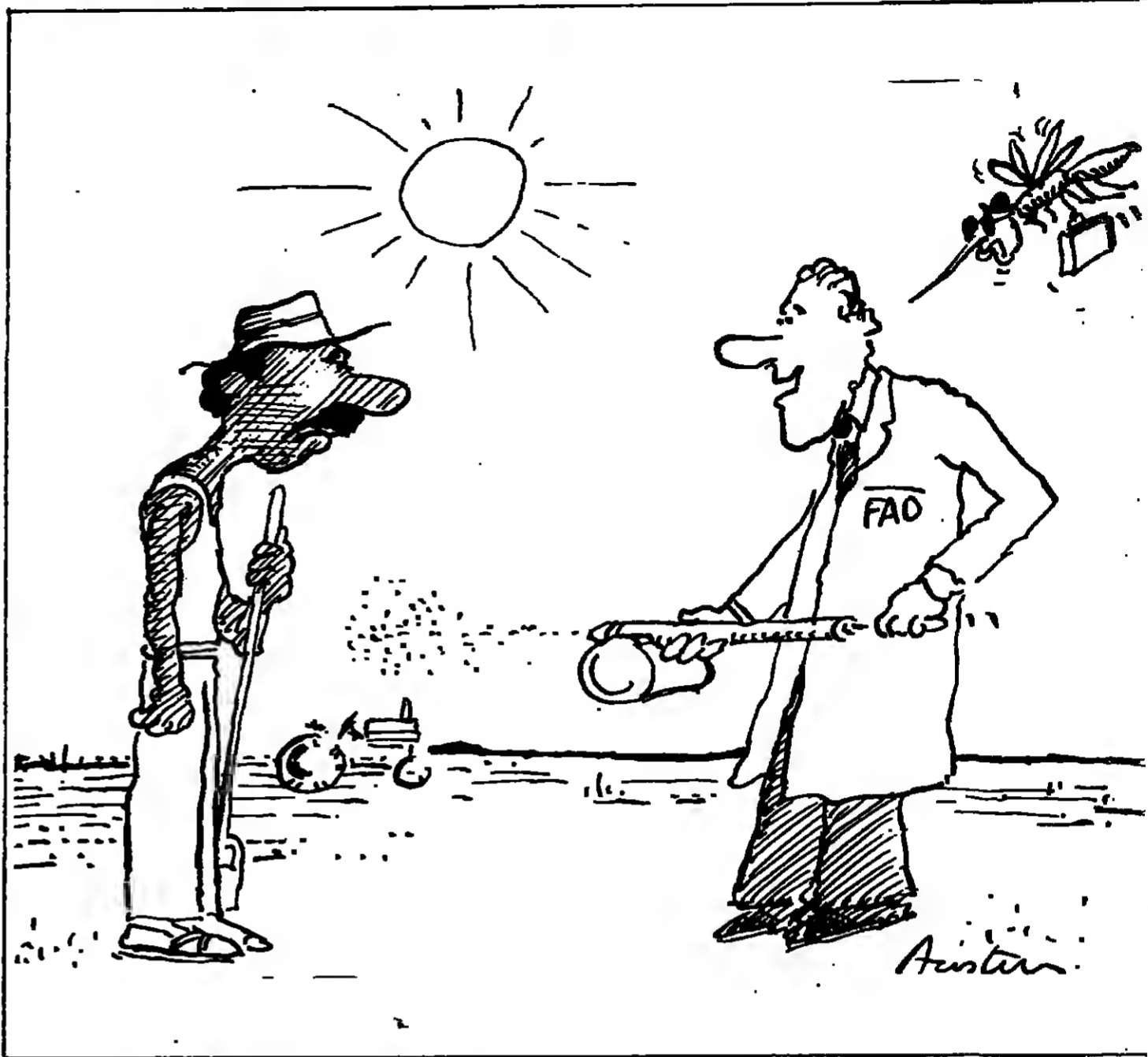
than 25 corporate representatives lent their expertise", Nature said. These representatives served on sub-committees that stressed the need to apply more pesticides in a more effective manner rather than to limit their use and replace them with alternative forms of pest control.

"And what is more curious, none of these deliberations included representatives of other international constituencies such as environmental groups, labour unions or farmers' organisations. Perhaps for these reasons, in June 1978, the current director general of FAO, Eduard Saouma, finally expelled ICP from his agency," Nature said.

Dr. Lukas Brader, director of the FAO Plant Protection Service, said that while pesticide industry representatives attended meetings in large numbers they came as observers only. FAO has been working for at least 10 years to decrease pesticide usage, particularly in Latin America, and pioneered integrated control systems over 20 years ago. "The Nature article blames us for exactly the things we have been working against," Dr. Brader said.

A WHO spokesman said his agency never recommended the use of more pesticides, but rather a more effective use. WHO was never unduly influenced by pesticide manufacturers, but did urge them to create more effective compounds, he said.

He also denied that WHO ignored the link between agricultural spraying and malaria resurgence, "but many options did feel that the only way they could provide adequate food crops for their expanding populations was



It controls malaria by getting rid of DDT salesmen!

through intense spraying." The Nature piece concluded with a call for a proper respect for the social and environmental conditions which make (malaria) resurgence unavoidable. They note that FAO's panel of

experts has "reaffirmed" that crops such as rice and cotton need an integrated system of pest management. Their article was obviously written before the publication of the latest WHO Bulletin in which a major report on malaria vector (mosquito) control concludes: "It is apparent that in future a more integrated approach will have to be used for vector control within the context of anti-

malaria programmes." Whatever their mistakes, both U.N. agencies seemed to have learned their lessons from the past.

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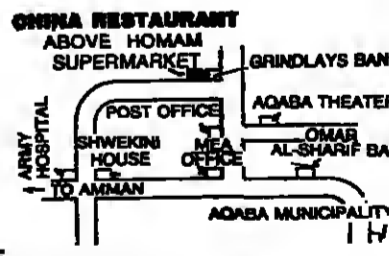
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Following realignment of European Monetary System

Revalued mark rises against major currencies

FRANKFURT, Oct. 5 (R) — The weekend realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS) sent the West German mark higher against the dollar and most other currencies in trading today on foreign exchange markets.

Common Market finance ministers agreed in Brussels yesterday on the largest realignment of the EMS since it was set up two and a half years ago to help stabilise West European currencies by setting fluctuation limits.

The changes recognised that the mark was undervalued because of the relative strength of the West German economy.

Dealers said the mark, which was boosted by 8.5 per cent against the French franc and Italian lira and 5.5 per cent against other EMS currencies, was rising against the dollar, the pound sterling and the Japanese yen.

Amid nervous and uncertain trading, the dollar was quoted at about 2.25 marks — down nearly three pennings from rates last Friday in New York before the EMS changes were announced.

Trading was also affected by a decline in U.S. money supply and a call from U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan for the Federal Reserve Board (central bank) to ease its tight money policies which have produced record American interest rates.

Although the pound is not in the EMS, it fell sharply against the mark in early trading, losing some five pennings from Friday. It was quoted at 4.12 marks.

The Japanese yen, which climbed sharply against the dollar in earlier Tokyo trading, fell against the mark to 0.98 marks per 100 from 0.99 marks on Friday.

The French franc, which has been under heavy pressure recently, was being quoted at 40 West German pennings against 41.5 pennings before the announcement, but still above the new floor level of 38.16 pennings established by the realignment.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors told reporters yesterday that with French inflation running at more than double the West German rate of 6.6 per cent, a currency shift was a "collective and inevitable step."

West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöffer said in a radio interview that "increased confidence in the mark will also in the long term mean a better dollar-mark relationship," which would help cut West Germany's oil

import bill, paid in dollars. While conceding that the revalued mark could cause problems for exporters, he did not see any major decline in exports and suggested the stronger mark might eventually lead to a slight easing in interest rates.

In Paris, some economists questioned whether the three per cent franc devaluation within the system went far enough. The dollar gathered strength against the franc, which in turn was managing to hold steady against other currencies today.

The new Socialist government was reluctant to devalue alone so soon after taking office because it would have appeared as a loss of prestige. But the government was recently forced to spend heavily to defend the faltering franc in exchange markets, which viewed France's socialist policies with some scepticism.

Mr. Delors said in a television interview that acceptance of the devaluation would benefit exporters somewhat and pointed to better prospects that interest rates could be shaved bit by bit.

Currency analysts said the realignment was forced on the Common Market countries by another bout of investor discontent with President Reagan's economic policies, which brought a flood of funds into the mark, distorting the entire system.

Treasury Secretary Regan last week heard delegates to the annual Washington meeting of the International Monetary Fund express fears about the effect of high American interest rates.

He told the Washington Post in an interview that the Federal Reserve should consider easing its tight grip on the money supply to aid the economic recovery.

In Brussels, the Common Market commission said it considered the parity changes decided yesterday were realistic and timely.

"The new parities are neither excessive, which would have risked artificial distortions, nor insufficient, which would have threatened their credibility," the EEC Commissioner for Monetary Affairs, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, said.

Mr. Ortoli told a press conference that revaluations in West Germany and the Netherlands should help these countries bring down inflation.

"I hope it will also pave the way for a cut in their interest rates," he added.

Conversely, France and Italy, which devalued their currencies, should use this opportunity for economic policy reforms to set their economies on a more even keel, Mr. Ortoli said.

France introduces price controls

PARIS, Oct. 5 (R) — France introduced a package of price controls today to combat inflation and help avert new pressure on the franc after its devaluation yesterday in the European Monetary System (EMS).

Finance Minister Jacques Delors announced the measures, which include a six-month freeze on the price of services and limits on certain staple products.

On exchange markets the franc traded at its new EMS ceiling level of 2.5050 against the mark and the Bank of France, which has spent millions of dollars supporting its currency in recent months, had to intervene to support the German unit. Dealers said this was due to switches into the franc by profit-takers who had bought the mark before the weekend.

The franc was lower against the dollar at 5.5990 from Friday's 5.4850.

Mr. Delors said the price controls combined with the realignment of the franc within the EMS, would set the scene for the economic revival which the new

Socialist government regards as its top priority.

But some economists were sceptical that the franc would get more than temporary relief while the government followed its strategy of refloating the economy with heavy public spending.

Mr. Delors told a press conference the charges for all services, which account for 30 per cent of the retail price index, would be frozen at their October 3 level for six months.

The price of staple commodities such as bread, milk, butter, sugar and coffee will be fixed by the authorities and profits on imported goods will be frozen for three months.

The government will also seek agreement from industry to hold down price rises on goods to eight per cent annually.

French retail price inflation is running at an annual 13.6 per cent and is expected to reach 16 per cent by the end of the year. The three per cent devaluation of the French franc within the EMS will

Dollar surge raises oil price for Europe

LONDON, Oct. 5 (R) — European importers are paying the equivalent of up to \$11 a barrel more for their oil than they were in January because of the strength of the U.S. dollar since then. The Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said today.

The New York oil newsletter, which is also distributed in London, said the price of oil in dollars, the oil industry's working currency, had declined since January — the weighted average is now between \$33 and \$34 a barrel (42 U.S. gallons) from just over \$35 at the start of the year.

But PIW said import costs in terms of local currencies had soared. "Europeans now pay the per-barrel equivalent of \$5 to \$11 extra," it calculated.

Meanwhile a barrel of crude was worth appreciably more to members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), when the proceeds were spent in Europe and Japan, because of the high value of the dollar, buoyed on world currency markets by high U.S. interest rates.

The PIW also said there were rumours in oil circles that an

OPEC deal reunifying oil prices was imminent, "with some saying it could come as early as this month."

OPEC prices are at present split with the biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia, charging \$32 a barrel and most of the other 12 members charging between \$34 and \$40.

OPEC sources say middle-of-the-roaders like Kuwait and Indonesia have been trying for a compromise in which the Saudis would swap a small increase in

return for reductions by those at the top of the scale including price "hawks" Algeria and Libya.

A unified price would give all the exporters a more or less equal chance fighting for sales in the present world glut.

The PIW said that, despite the glut, OPEC members put no major price concessions on the table at the start of the final quarter and buyers, emboldened by the glut, let many contracts expire on September 30.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 5 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and hullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8535/50	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1993/96	Canadian dollar
	2.2250/70	West German marks
	2.4625/75	Dutch guilders
	1.8880/8910	Swiss francs
	36.8797	Belgian francs
	5.5750/5850	French francs
	1181.00/1182.50	Italian lire
	227.35/55	Japanese yen
	5.4890/4910	Swedish crowns
	5.8000/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.1550/1650	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	442.00/443.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 5 (R) — The market closed firm after a cautious start and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 10.4 at 486.7. Dealers reported small but persistent demand in a market benefit of sellers. Part of the gain reflected short-covering of recent oversold positions, which tended to exaggerate price movements, they said.

GEC and Unilever gained 20p and 19p respectively. Government bonds firmed up to half a point. The realignment of European Monetary System currencies was in line with market expectations but further U.S. prime rate reductions to 19 per cent from 19½ and the U.K. September wholesale price index details helped sentiment, dealers said.

North American stocks were narrowly higher. Rascal closed 22p higher while 12p rises were noted in ICI, Glaxo and Lucas. Shell and B.P. were 10p and 12p up respectively and banks gained as much as 8p.

Sun Alliance advanced 25p in insurances. Akroyd and Smithers closed steady at 168 despite a denial by Merrill Lynch that it bought a stake in the stockjobbing firm. Akroyd rose 16p on Friday to 166p.

Arbutnot Lathan returned from suspension and closed 5p higher at 310p after the cash offer of 320p by Dow Scandia banking corp.

London Transport fares down 25%

LONDON, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — Subway and bus fares in London, previously among the world's highest, were slashed today as the capital's new socialist-controlled administration implemented an election promise of cheaper transport for all.

In a bonanza for the 6 million passengers carried daily on the 2,000-mile bus subway network—for which property owners are paying heavily in higher taxes—fares fell by an overall 25 per cent.

Chief beneficiaries were commuters within 10-13 km radius of Central London who today, the first working day of the fare cut, paid 30 pence (nearly 55 cents) for one-way tickets, compared with a previous average of 60 pence.

The sharply reduced fares are the focus of a collision between London's high-spending city hall, under Labour Party control since local authority elections last May and the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

U.S. banks cut prime rate

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (R) — Several big U.S. banks cut their prime rate on business loans to 19 from 19.5 per cent today, joining a Chicago bank that initiated the move a week ago.

The action was seen as another sign that interest rates are easing from recent high levels which have aroused controversy because they have dampened economic activity both in the United States and abroad.

Chase Manhattan Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust announced the half-point reduction shortly after the start of business today, joining Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust of Chicago, which made the move a week earlier.

Banking officials and money market analysts said the 19 per cent base rate on business loans was likely to be adopted nationwide shortly.

Bank's costs of acquiring funds have fallen from extremely high levels three months ago, leaving them room to lower lending rates, analysts said. The prospect that short-term money market rates may fall further in the near future is another incentive to cut lending rates, the analysts added.

The rate on federal funds, which are overnight loans between banks, is 15.5 per cent compared with about 20 per cent in July.

Money market analysts and many bankers are expecting the Federal Reserve Board to ease its tight monetary policy — one important cause of high interest rates. The central bank has withheld reserves from the banking system in order to fight inflation by slowing growth of the money supply.

Growth in at least one money supply measure is now running below the Fed's targeted range.

Over the weekend Treasury Secretary Donald Regan advocated a move by the Fed to raise the growth of M-1B back to its target range of 3.5 to six per cent. M-1B comprising cash in circulation and all types of current account deposits, has grown 1.7 per cent from the 1980 fourth quarter through August.

The Federal Open Market Committee, which sets Fed policy on targets for money market interest rates and money growth, meets tomorrow. The committee does not reveal its decisions, but experts say they expect to see signs shortly afterwards of more rapid money growth, which would allow interest rates to fall.

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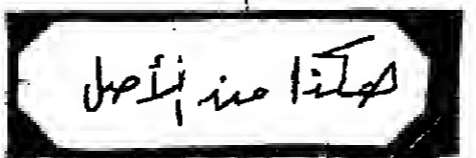
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هنا في جدي

Tennis Talk



Lefties in doubles

By Maureen Stalla

You are lucky if you have a lefty on your team. But immediately you must decide where to put him. If you have him on the left side you are playing backhands down the middle, but the sides are protected with the forehands. If both players are similar in ability this is the better arrangement. Together they can work out a system for the centre. The righthanded player probably has a good backhand, and it is easy for the lefty to run around a ball in the centre if he must. However, if the lefty is the weaker player by far, it is wise to have him play the right. Usually, in all doubles teams, if there is a marked difference between players, the strong player should take the ad court.

Naturally, if you are playing a team with a lefty and he is on the left, you and your partner should play all your shots down the middle. Hit low to the centre and come to net. If the lefthanded player is on the right, keep banging the ball down his alley and watch him suffer.

Try not to give the lefthanded player a short forehand. Where right handers are often sloppy or inaccurate, a lefty has an uncanny ability to whip a topspin crosscourt forehand. The main strategy against a formidable team is to pound the southpaw's backhand and keep alert to any particular weaknesses.

Personally, I think the greatest thing about having a lefthanded partner is that nobody has to serve in the sun!

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JORDAN T.V. Programme Dep.

CHANNEL 6

Tonight

TUESDAY OCT. 6

RICH WORLD POOR WORLD

On Oct. 22 and 23, 1981, twenty five leaders from both the rich and the poor worlds will meet in a unique conference in Mexico. This is a world summit with only one thing on the agenda, the survival of mankind.

To coincide with this world summit, and to reflect the crisis situation with which it is concerned, a series of three one-hour films has been prepared on the subject of world survival.

These films take a graphic look at the problems of poverty, starvation and over-population which now threaten human life on earth. They illustrate the catastrophic extent of the problem, and argue that charity from the rich world to the poor world is no longer enough to alleviate it.

The first programme, which will be broadcast at 9:10 p.m. tonight, looks at the lives of the human being of the poor world and gives them a rare opportunity to speak for themselves.

The second programme, deals with the extent to which the standard of living in the rich world depends on the poverty of the Third World. It will be transmitted on Oct. 13 at 9:10 p.m.

The final programme takes up the question of what the countries of the rich world could and should do about hunger and malnutrition. This programme will be transmitted on Oct. 20 at 9:10 p.m.

IOC has enough host cities until end of century

BADEN-BADEN, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) claims it has enough cities lined up to host the Olympic Games until the end of the 20th century.

"We are not accepting Greece's offer of a permanent site for the games near Olympia," said Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the IOC, at the end of two weeks of conferences at Baden-Baden.

"That is because we will not need it. We are almost committed until the year 2000."

Los Angeles is preparing to stage the Olympic Games in 1984.

The IOC last week awarded the 1988 games to Seoul, capital of South Korea.

Three cities — Barcelona, Buenos Aires and New Delhi are interested in putting them on in 1992.

Athens, where the first modern Olympics were held in 1896, wants to be host for the Centenary Games of 1996.

And there is talk of Paris going for the games of 2000. That would also be a centenary, because Paris hosted the 1900 games.

The Greeks offered to donate a

permanent site and to make it independent Olympic territory.

The three arms of the Olympic movement — the IOC, the International Sports Federations and the 149 National Olympic Committees — all looked on the idea with disfavour. They prefer to continue sending the game around the world.

But Samaranch diplomatically explained that the Greek offer is not being positively rejected.

"Perhaps another IOC around the end of the century might like

to look at it again," he said.

The IOC ended its session by revising the eligibility rules, leaving it to each individual federation to make its own rules for athletes.

This was a concession to some federations like the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the track and field body, which wants to let athletes keep more money from advertising and sponsorship without crossing the official borderline into professionalism.

Ashe not sure of U.S. team for Davis Cup final

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 5 (R) — The United States Davis Cup captain, Arthur Ashe, has left open whether he would play the top doubles team of John McEnroe and Peter Fleming in the final against Argentina in December.

The final will be played in Cincinnati or at New York's Madison Square Garden from December 11 to 13 with the Americans taking on the powerful Argentine twosome of Guillermo Vilas and Jose Luis Clerc.

Both teams clinched their semi-finals ties, against Australia and Britain respectively, by winning the doubles in straight sets on Saturday and both went on to complete 5-0 victories yesterday.

The Argentine team seems set with Vilas and Clerc putting behind them any animosity they might have had against each other, and with their association, in the past to bury the outgunned British side.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

as by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—We had a furor in our game the other night. It arose after this sequence:

West North East South

1♥ Dble Pass 2♣

2♥ Dble Pass ?

South bids:

♠ xxx

♥ Jxxx

♦ Qxxx

♣ Kx

What is the meaning of North's bid, and what should South do? Your assistance might save a life!—A. Bertram, Toronto

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—First, let's look at the question from a theoretical point of view. Since South has bid in response to North's takeout double, North's second double, in theory, would be for penalties. Therefore, South should pass.

However, there is sometimes a difference between theory and practice. Let's look at the hand from a practical point of view.

West has rebid his suit despite the fact that his partner could not act. Therefore, he must have at least a good six-card suit. South is looking at four hearts headed by the jack. Even if East is void, North can hold three hearts at most.

Since the auction is not conducted in a vacuum, I would presume that North didn't intend his second double for penalties, but is trying

to convey something else entirely. It seems that North has a black two-suiter, with extra values, and that his second double is still for takeout, asking South to choose between the remaining unbid suits. Since South has a definite preference for spades, he should now bid two spades.

Q.—We play weak two-bids with two clubs as the only force. In a game the other night I held the following hand:

♠ xxx

♥ Jxxx

♦ Kxx

♣ KJx

Partner opened the bidding with two clubs. What should my response have been?—R. Greenberg, Newark, N.J.

A.—Most experts would respond two diamonds. They treat that as a waiting bid rather than just as a negative.

You have the point count for a positive response, but you do not have the suit quality to respond two hearts. That would show, according to modern theory, a five-card suit headed by at least two of the four top honors. And you don't want to respond two no trump with a weak doubleton in one of the majors. But change your hand a little to:

♠ xxx

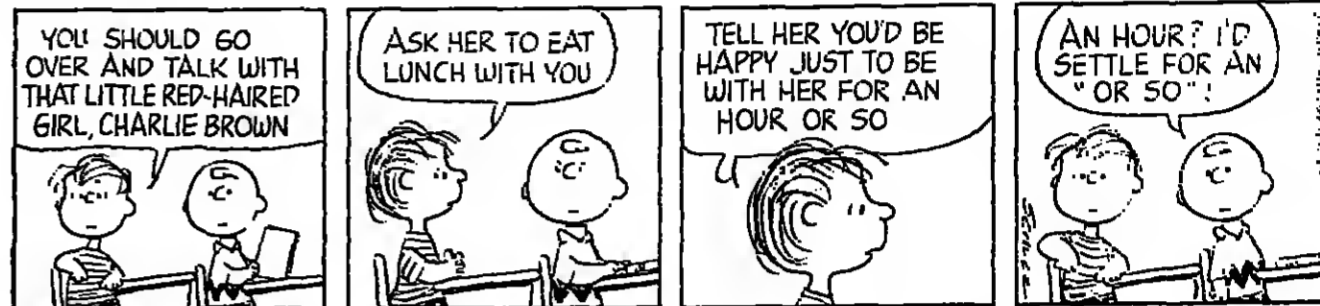
♥ KJxxx

♦ xxx

♣ KJx

Your point count and distribution are exactly the same, but look how much better your heart suit has become. Now you can afford to bid two hearts.

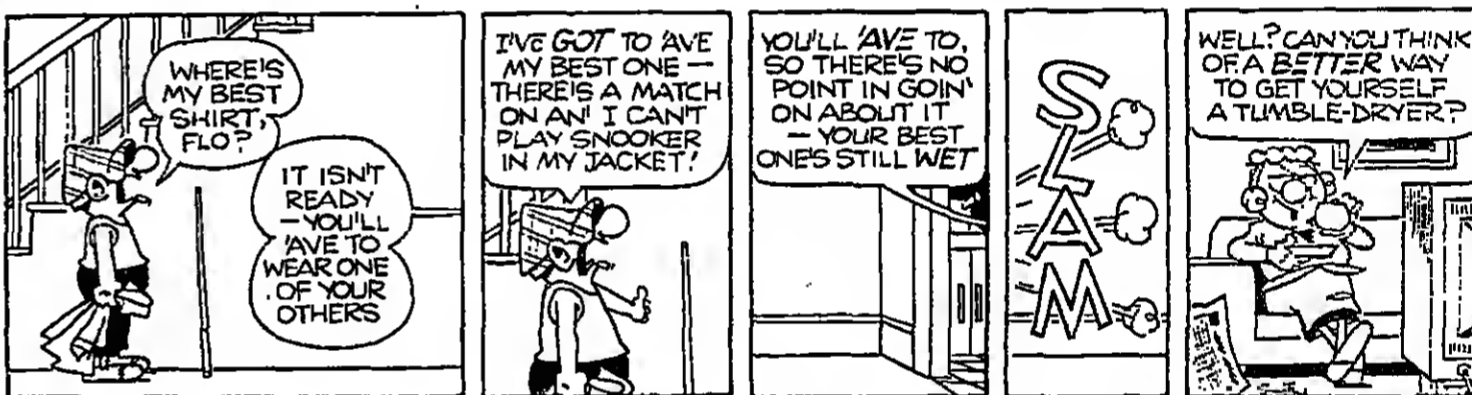
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Concerning your letter to the editor about increasing postage costs... it arrived three cents

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Word puzzle grid with words HECKT, VORAB, CEEPIA, MELANE. Includes a cartoon of a man and a woman with a sign that says 'DON'T FORGET TO GRIN WHEN YOU HAVE TO DO THIS.' Below the grid are the answers: COMET, STOKE, ADAGIO, GOBLET.

Yesterday's Answer: Where the eligible young broker came from — GOOD STOCK

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your mind is most active in a logical way to be more successful in your line of endeavor. Let higher-ups know your views and come to a better meeting of minds with them.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Discuss new ideas with associates and find a way to gain more success. Be more businesslike in regular routines.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can improve your business and social status by making right contacts early in the day. Pay your bills promptly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be objective in studying your goals and then you can make needed improvements. Accept a worthwhile social invitation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take the time to plan the future wisely. Turn romantic affairs into stepping stones to greater success.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know for sure what your true aims are and take the right steps to gain them. Social activities can make you happier now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study what your standing really is in the community where you live and take steps to improve it. Strive for happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Obtain the data you need now for a new plan you have in mind. You have to use accepted methods to be successful now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Come to a fine accord with your debtors and creditors by being more reasonable. Avoid spending money on the frivolous.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact financial experts for advice you need. Come to a fine accord with associates. Establish more harmony at home.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Schedule your time and activities wisely. Concentrate on business affairs and spend less time on social activities now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get together with those who can help you to advance in your line of endeavor. Your creativity is high now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Show more cooperation with family members and increase harmony at home. Listen carefully to what a newcomer has to say.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will need a fine academic education to keep this active mind working well and satisfied. There could be fame and fortune in this chart. Teach to work on the objective plane for best results. Sports are a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by J. and P. Barrick

- ACROSS: 1 Detest, 6 Timber wolf, 10 Quite a lot, 14 Summit, 15 Genus of trees, 16 See in Russia, 17 Composer Bruckner, 18 Composer Bartok, 19 Laugh; Fr., 20 Brought to maturity, 22 Canning item, 23 — de chambre, 24 Fit, 26 Capital of Byelorussia, 27 Perty fere, 31 Burrows, 32 Not experienced, 36 Garment part, 39 Kind of hemp, 40 Magazine, 44 Spanish hero, 45 Massasaugas, 48 Acknowledge, 51 Vessel at table, 52 Petty moralizer, 53 Mineo, 54 Unruffled, 58 Frog genus, 59 Out of town, 61 Smallest of the Cyclopes, 62 Pretermite, 63 Appraise, 64 Father of Odipus, 65 Designation, 66 Recognized, 67 — nous, DOWN: 1 Disfigure, 2 Sea bird, 3 — bene, 4 Epees, 5 Group of nine, 6 Research facility, 7 Eyelike spot, 8 Trust, 9 Toward the mouth, 10 Post, 11 Ripe's constellation, 12 Stingers, 13 Glossy, 21 Crape ruin, 25 Knockout count, 26 Hill of a kind, 27 Outch painter, 28 News item, 29 City out West, 30 Egyptian ruler, 33 Noite of films, 34 Wisel the author, 35 Stroller pushers, 37 Water, 38 Straight, as brandy, 41 Certain, 43 Homily, 44 obbr, 46 Obelisk, 47 Of a certain mountain range, 48 Pinatore, 49 Albee's specialty, 50 Halt note, 53 Curry, 55 Settled after flight, 56 Journey, 57 Actual being, 60 Evergreen tree

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved: A grid with words filled in, including CUBIC, ORAM, BARA, BOAT, TONIA, EPIC, SODIA, SEVIER, DELLI, PIETRO, STEWART, ARTO, GIOSE, LIQUO, ANDRIL, LILLI, GIOQUE, SITIRE, BEIE, ALIA, STIAE, SIEPWS, JUNG, LE, RIN, PIRE, ORIAL, TOG, STEW, ER, LIAVARE, NIE, KAO, DEGREW, HOME, OISE, BAITZE, APIIS, TINTO, ULTRA, BEITR, DEAIR, SIMEAIR.

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 67 indicating the starting positions for the clues.

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WORLD

Polish gov't maintains cigarette price rises

GDANSK, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — The Polish government today defied Solidarity union demands and said it will 90 ahead with a 10 per cent increase in cigarette prices despite union anger.

But it appeared that there were no cigarettes to buy today, when the price hike was scheduled to go into effect. A kiosk salesman here said he would not have any to sell until tomorrow.

rank-and-file members were prepared to strike over the price hikes, and Mr. Walesa told government ministers trying to explain the increase they had no choice.

Delegates laughed at Finance Minister Marian Krzak and state price commission chairman Zygmunt Krasinski during their attempt to explain the price hike. "The suspension of the price increases of cigarettes is unjustified," a government communiqué carried by the Polish news agency PAP said. "Moreover, at such a late hour it

would be impossible to reverse the increases for technical reasons, because the new prices have already gone into effect all over the country."

But the government also pledged to negotiate with the union on possible compensation for the price hikes, noting, however, that Solidarity should not expect too much in the way of compensation.

Outside one kiosk here, a man trying to buy unavailable cigarettes, which are among many items now available only through ration cards, said, "If solidarity doesn't do anything about this price hike I'm quitting the union."

Another said he would quit smoking if the price increase stays because it would be too much for his budget.

Cigarettes have been rationed here for about two months as are matches. Poles can buy three packages of cigarettes each week with rationing cards, but they are also readily available for hard currency in "pewer" shops at hotels.

The shortages of Polish cigarettes, offset partially by heavy imports of Bulgarian cigarettes, has already driven the price of some Western brands sky high.

American and British cigarettes, for example, can cost as much as five dollars per pack at official exchange rates if purchased in hotel cloakrooms. That is three times the price for the same brands in February.

The government accused Solidarity of going back on its word in protesting against the price increase after agreeing not to.

It quoted a union statement as saying: "Solidarity will not take an official stand on increases in the price of tobacco products nor will it stage any protest actions in connection with such rises."

Thatcher tells Trudeau of opposition to his plan

MELBOURNE, Oct. 5 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today she would submit his constitutional reform package to the British parliament but warned him it faced growing opposition in London.

The two prime ministers, attending a Commonwealth summit here, met for 25 minutes to discuss Mr. Trudeau's proposals.

A statement issued after the meeting said Mrs. Thatcher agreed to submit the reform package to the House of Commons once it had been approved by the Canadian parliament.

Mr. Trudeau said last week he would submit the plan to the Canadian parliament shortly after it reconvenes on Oct. 14. The new session of the British parliament opens on November 4.

The proposed changes would end the need for any amendments to the Canadian constitution to be approved by the British parliament, which has been the case since the country became independent in 1867.

Summer flood aftermath kills 240 in China

PEKING, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — Landslides and cave-ins, spawned by the summer's disastrous floods, have left 240 people dead in southwest China's Sichuan province, the official Xinhua news agency reported today. It said 100,000 people had been left homeless, and many others were being evacuated from the endangered area, which has a population of 240,010.

Floods in July and August killed about 1,000 people and left more than 1 million homeless in Sichuan, China's most populous province with 100 million residents. Flooding in neighbouring Shanxi province killed about 800 more people.

Britain looks for ways to placate IRA without angering Protestants

BELFAST, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — Four hundred convicted nationalists in Northern Ireland's Maze prison were still refusing to wear prison-issue clothes today despite the collapse of a seven-month hunger strike for political-prisoner status.

The threat of continued confrontation in the top security prison outside Belfast came as Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior formulated limited prison reforms for all prisoners, pledged by the British government if the death fast was called off.

Mr. Prior declined yesterday to say what changes would be made or when following the end of the hunger strike Saturday by the Irish Republican Army inmates after 216 days and 10 deaths.

But he noted when he flew to the province from London: "It's important to get it right rather than hurry any decisions. We will try to see what we can do about those and whether we can specify more clearly what those reforms are."

Catholic guerrillas' demands for special status could trigger another damaging hunger strike. Mr. Prior also risks antagonising the Protestant majority opposed to the separatist IRA if he concedes too much.

The guerrillas are fighting to end Protestant-supported British rule in the province, torn by 12 years of bloodshed, and reunite it with the Catholic Irish Republic after 60 years of partition.

Spokesman for Sinn Fein, the outlawed IRA's political wing, said the "blanket" protest in the Maze's H-shaped cellblocks would continue until the British government concede to the demands that spawned the death fast.

"Special category" status for jailed guerrillas and launched a "criminalisation" policy. The prisoners called off the death fast "for the moment," after the families of five of the six men refusing food said they would seek medical help once the men went into a coma.

The jailed guerrillas, dubbed by Catholic sympathisers as the IRA's "fifth battalion" because of their disruptive cellblock campaign, said they would continue pressing their demand "by whatever means we believe necessary and expedient. We rule nothing out."

The Rev. Denis Faul, a Catholic chaplain at the Maze who persuaded the hunger strikers' families to undermine the fast, warned that if the British "do not do something," the Maze hunger protest "will drag on miserably and you'll have another hunger strike."

Britain's Northern Ireland Office reported all six men who abandoned the fast were in satisfactory condition. Prison sources said all the men were fed nourishing liquids yesterday, but gave no other details.

Spaniards protest entry into NATO



Several thousand Spaniards marched through central Madrid on Sunday to protest the planned entry of Spain into NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). The demonstrators chanted slogans against the U.S.A., their own government, and U.S. bases in Spain. The anti-alliance movement is demanding a national referendum on the proposed entry. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Namibia tops Melbourne agenda as Muldoon retracts remarks

MELBOURNE, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — British Commonwealth leaders today urged that South West Africa become independent as Namibia in 1982.

"A definite timetable must be fixed for Namibia to become free and independent at the latest by the middle of 1982," said Nigerian President Shehu Shagari.

The agenda of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, known as CHOGM, was changed today at the suggestion of Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to discuss South Africa, one of the key issues before the 42-delegations.

Nigeria, Kenya, Britain, Canada, Zimbabwe, Jamaica, Zambia, Grenada, Lesotho, Sierra Leone and Australia took part in what Secretary-General Shridath (Sonny) Ramphal called wide-ranging, powerful and reflective talks.

There was a convergence of views between two representatives of the so-called Contact Group which is trying to negotiate with Pretoria and those from three frontline states of Southern Africa, he said, referring to Canada and Britain in the five-nation contact group and Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Zambia among the frontliners.

Meanwhile, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon

today has retracted remarks he made to reporters about Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a spokesman for the meeting said today.

But Mr. Shridath Ramphal said the retraction was not requested by Mr. Mugabe or anybody else. It came about after some leaders "regretted" Mr. Muldoon's choice of words, he said.

In a briefing Saturday for reporters from New Zealand, Mr. Muldoon complained that certain Africans at CHOGM did not understand his country's position in recently playing host to the

touring South African Springbok rugby union team.

Referring to Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Muldoon said, "when you have been in the jungle for a few years shooting people, it's a bit difficult to understand, but the others can".

Mr. Muldoon's remark gained wide publicity when he followed it yesterday with a scathing attack on unidentified poor countries in the Commonwealth whose leaders suppress human rights, shackle the media, crush tribal opposition and condone religious persecution.

Pretoria drops charges against U.S. journalist

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 5 (R) — A charge against an American news agency journalist of contravening South Africa's defence act was withdrawn when he appeared in court here today.

The case, the first of its kind against a foreign correspondent in this country, concerned a report filed by United Press International (UPI) bureau chief Nat Gibson 15 months ago. The report said troops had been moved to guard a motor plant in Uitenhage during a period of industrial unrest in eastern Cape province.

The state charged that the report was "calculated to alarm or depress members of the public." It is forbidden under the defence act to publish reports of troop movements. The charge carries a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 rand (\$1,050).

The withdrawal of the case follows an expulsion order served on Associated Press (A.P.) correspondent Cynthia Stevens last week giving her 14 days to leave the country. No reason was given.

Commenting on the withdrawal of the charges, Mr. Gibson's lawyer, Kelsey Stuart, said he found it strange that the authorities had taken so long to bring a charge and then go so far before dropping it.

In August Mr. Gibson, 43, from Marshall, Texas, had refused to pay a 100 rand (\$105) admission of guilt fine.

The Foreign Correspondents' Association (FCA) of southern Africa, which represents about 90 correspondents from a dozen countries working here, said in a statement it was relieved that what it called a "silly charge" had been dropped.

But it added that the action against Mr. Gibson and Miss Stevens "leads us to ask whether the foreign press corps now has been singled out for harassment." Members of the FCA executive committee have asked for a meeting with Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis to discuss Miss Stevens' expulsion but have so far not received a reply.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Unusual heart transplant successful

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — Heart-transplant pioneer Dr. Christian Barnard performed an unusual operation yesterday, transplanting a heart that had been transported over 700 kilometres, the South African Press Association said. The recipient, an American, was reported in satisfactory condition, SAPA said. Rick Anderson, 29, received the transplant — his second in 2½ years. SAPA said the heart, from an 18-year-old man who died in a car crash, was flown Saturday night from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town, 640 kilometres to the East. The key to the mission's success is the use of a "magic box" designed by Cape Town medical researcher Winston Wicomb, the news agency said. The box, which maintains the heart tissues for up to 24 hours, was first used last month to transport a heart from one Cape Town hospital to another in a test. The first reported transplant of a heart that had been transported a long-distance occurred May 9 at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre in New York, using a heart that had been flown the day before from London, Ontario, about 725 kilometres to the northwest.

Ambassador gets street-cleaning medal

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, Oct. 5 (R) — Indonesian Ambassador Djoko Joewono took his wife, diplomatic and domestic staff to sweep the streets of Paramaribo, and the military government has now suggested other envoys might like to do the same. The Indonesian brought equipment from the embassy and worked alongside local children. They used embassy cars to take away the rubbish. The deputy head of the armed forces, Maj. Roy Herb, presented certificates of appreciation to the ambassador and his staff and said they had set an example to other diplomats, as well as Surinamers afraid "to soil their hands."

Spy story behind Concorde revealed

LONDON, Oct. 5 (R) — Britain's secret service fed false information about the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliner to the Soviet Union in the late 1960s, according to a former British spy. In a television interview ex-agent Greville Wynne said the "misinformation" was passed through a Soviet spy who had been discovered working on the British design side of the project. The producer of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) programme said: "We have not been able to check the Concorde story." A British Foreign Office spokesman told reporters: "We do not comment on matters of this nature." British Aerospace, joint makers of Concorde, also refused comment. Mr. Wynne, 62, who now lives on the Spanish holiday island of Majorca, was arrested on a trip to Hungary and was put on trial in Moscow in 1963 with Soviet double agent Oleg Penkovsky. Penkovsky was sentenced to death, and Mr. Wynne was jailed for eight years. But he only served 18 months before being exchanged for Soviet agent Gordon Lonsdale, who had been jailed in Britain.

Red Cross aids Bavarian drunks

MUNICH, Oct. 5 (A.P.) — Bavarians struck the tents and rolled away the empty beer barrels as the annual Oktoberfest ended yesterday. Officials said 6 million people drank about 4.2 million litres (4.4 million quarts) of beer during the two-week bash. Nine persons were arrested for throwing beer mugs, 350 drunks had to be aided by the Red Cross and one man was stabbed to death in a fight, a police spokesman said. He called it a "normal and peaceful" Oktoberfest. Two hundred children lost their parents, but all were reunited. Fair spokesman Richard Suessemeier said visitors ate 550,000 roast chickens, 30 elk and 800,000 small pork sausages.

East Germany sentences ex-Nazi

HALLE, East Germany, Oct. 5 (R) — An East German court has sentenced a 69-year-old former Nazi to life imprisonment and stripped him of civil rights for war crimes, the official news agency ADN reported today. It said Halle district court convicted Kurt Jaeger on Friday. He had been accused of participating in sealing-off the Warsaw ghetto and of taking part in massacres of Soviet Communists in the Ukraine. Jaeger was personally responsible for the deaths of 280 people, the agency said. It said Jaeger committed the crimes between 1941 and 1945, but they had only now been revealed through extensive research. Evidence was given at the trial by a number of Soviet citizens and documentary proof was provided by Soviet authorities, the agency added.

Chinese press reports factory strike

PEKING, Oct. 5 (R) — Workers at a Kunming factory stopped production for three days in a recent protest against managers, trade union leaders and their friends taking over the best apartments in new housing blocks, the Yunnan Daily said today. The southwest China provincial newspaper said the workers also occupied offices and new apartments, and refused to leave until their demands were met. The paper said an investigation was ordered by Kunming Communist Party committee and as a result the director of the factory, which makes transformers, the party secretary and the trade union chief were ordered to perform public self-criticism. Unspecified leadership changes were also made.

Talking about a bride's worth

ANKARA — A good bride fetches about 2,000 lira (\$17) a kilogramme these days, Turks say jovially. If she is pretty and strong, likely to make a good farm hand, she will bring 3,000 lira (\$25) a kilo.

Although brides are not actually priced by weight, the tradition of "baslik" or bride price, is a burden on Turkish bridegrooms. For Ibrahim, a 20-year-old man who earns the minimum wage equivalent to about \$100, the 100,000 or 150,000 lira (\$850-1,275) he needs for his intended is causing some heartaches.

Ibrahim's father recently went back to his home village and selected a bride, the daughter of a cousin. Ibrahim said he was skeptical about his father's choice until he met the girl, 17-year-old Gulden. They fell in love.

Now it is a matter of raising the "baslik." "We think we can bargain them down to about 120,000 lira (\$1,000)" Ibrahim said. "But I'm not sure where we get even that much."

Although living at home with his mother, father and three brothers, Ibrahim does not save any of his wages. His father, also earning the minimum, does not either. Nor do the brothers. Nor does the mother, who wor as a maid.

city, have their roots in the 10th century when Turkey was converted to Islam.

When Mustafa Kemal Ataturk founded the modern Turkish state after World War I, he separated the Muslim faith and the state. He banned Muslim attire and outlawed polygamy.

Many rural Turks still keep more than one wife, however, and the bride price tradition is strongly engrained.

Like most traditions that hang on, the baslik is rooted more in current practicalities than history. In the village of Yuva where Ibrahim's bride-to-be lives, she has value to her family. She works in the field, cooks and does laundry. The village is 360 kilometres east of Ankara.

When Gulden marries Ibrahim and he takes her to Ankara a valuable worker is lost to the household.

Conversely, Ibrahim's father is gaining a worker for his home. Ibrahim and Gulden will live with Ibrahim's family, and Gulden will be a big help to Ibrahim's mother, who is the only woman in the household.

